

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-28 are pending.

Claims 1, 4-7, 10, 13, 16-19, 22-23, and 25-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry (US Patent Publication No. 2002/0135808) in view of Wiernik (US Patent Publication No. 2001/0005203).

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry in view of Wiernik, further in view of Bozdagi (US Patent No. 6,647,535).

Claims 2, 8, 14, 20, 24, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry in view of Wiernik, further in view of Bozdagi, further in view of King (US Patent No. 5,600,775).

Claims 3, 9, 15, and 21 are rejected 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parry in view of Wiernik, further in view of King.

There are seven independent claims (1, 6, 11, 13, 18, 23, and 26) among the twenty-eight pending claims.

The present invention provides for identifying portions of multimedia information of interest among a plurality of multimedia documents, and printing those portions on a paper medium, thus consolidating those portions of interest on one paper medium. An example is discussed in the specification beginning at paragraph [212]. As pointed out in paragraph [213], the resulting document enables the user to read and comprehend related information from multiple sources (e.g., multiple news broadcasts) in a timely and efficient manner, for example, by avoiding having to record and subsequently watch each broadcast.

Thus, claim 1 recites receiving a selection criterion, analyzing multimedia information stored in a plurality of multimedia documents to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion. The portions of multimedia information include at least a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document. The portions of multimedia information are then printed on a paper medium. See also independent claims 11, 13, and 23.

Independent claim 6 is similar to claim 1, but recites the additional limitations of accessing printable representations of the first multimedia document and the second multimedia document and then performing the analysis on the printable representations to produce a consolidated printable representation that is printed on a paper medium. See also independent claims 18 and 26.

Parry describes a method and apparatus for printing digital video. *Paragraph [0007]*. The user may select to print certain frames, or a certain time frame in the digital video. For example, as disclosed in paragraph [0026], the user may select every (x) number of video frames to print. Parry at most teaches printing “frames of a digital video.” However, the claims require printing on a paper medium a portion of multimedia information including at least a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document; e.g., claim 1. Parry discloses the idea of printing frames of a digital video, i.e., a multimedia document. Further, Parry does not teach that the general idea of printing frames of video requires printing frames from two different videos, as required in the pending claims. Thus, contrary to the assertion made in the Office action, Parry does not show printing multimedia information including at least a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document limitation, as recited in the pending claims.

Wiernik was cited at paragraph [0019] for showing the recited “receiving input identifying a selection criterion,” and at paragraphs [0020] and [0021] for showing the recited “analyzing a plurality of multimedia documents to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criteria including a first portion of multimedia information extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion of multimedia information extracted from a second multimedia document.” As recited in the claims, there is (1) receiving of selection criterion and (2) an analysis involving printing portions of multimedia selected based on the selection criterion.

Paragraphs [0020] and [0021] describe a process to facilitate creating additional screens using the concept of inheritance, where a new screen can be quickly generated by inheriting certain characteristics from existing screens; the idea being that elements common to

the new screen and to the existing screens can be re-used. Inheritance requires no analyzing to identify portions of multimedia information for printing, as recited in the claims. Furthermore, Wiernik makes no mention in paragraphs [0020] and [0021] that inheritance is based on the selection criterion described in paragraph [0019]. Therefore, to the extent that the Office action relied on paragraphs [0019] to [0021] for teaching the “receiving” and “analyzing” limitations in its Section 103 rejection of the claims, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection must be traversed.

Paragraph [0019] of Wiernik describes selection criteria that is used in a multi-media application to select a screen that comprises the multi-media application. Though Wiernik discloses “selection criteria” in paragraph [0019], the nature and use of Wiernik’s selection criteria differs markedly from the nature and use of the “selection criteria” recited in the pending claims. Referring to paragraphs [0019] and [0031], Wiernik describes the use of selection criteria for linking screens:

“The second type of links includes data-driven links. In FIG. 1, link 18 is a data driven link, which links screen 2 to any sub-set of screens selected from the set which contains screens 4, 6 and 8. The decision is a selection criteria which is based on various pieces of data found in screens 4, 6 and 8, which in the present example, is data stored in fields 12a, 12b and 12c. One of the advantages of this is that when screens are later added to the application, they may also be automatically added to the selection in run time, if they correspond to the selection criteria, wherein in the known art, the developing user has to manually predetermine the links between the multi-media application and the newly added screens.”

The Wiernik selection criteria serve to determine which of the sub-set screens 4, 6, 8 (Fig. 1) are linked to a screen 2. By contrast, the recited selection criterion serves “to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion.” *Claim 1*. Wiernik does not perform an analysis of a screen for a portion of multimedia information, and so Wiernik does not teach a selection criterion that is used to select portions of multimedia information that satisfies the selection criterion..

Wiernik also describes in paragraph [0034] that a number of screens may be selected into a group called a “sub-set.” The selection process may include queries which are a

series of Boolean expressions, referring to various types of data which is stored in each of the screens. However, Wiernik simply identifies entire screens belonging to the "sub-set" group. Wiernik does not identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion where there is a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document. Wiernik does not disclose or even suggest extracting a portion of a screen.

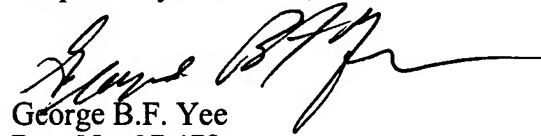
The Section 103 rejection of the independent claims is traversed for at least any one of the reasons discussed above. First, Parry fails to teach printing as recited in the claims. Second, Wiernik does not teach the selection criterion of the recited claims. In particular, Wiernik does not show the selection criterion being used to identify portions of multimedia information. Third, Wiernik does not show the recited analyzing to identify portions of multimedia information that satisfy the selection criterion, where the portions of multimedia information include a first portion extracted from a first multimedia document and a second portion extracted from a second multimedia document.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,


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